Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1803. [NO. 724.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venuue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

April 13.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 11.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } *Ex'tors.*
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1. d

Just Received and for Sale,

Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Cocoa Nuts. *Also,*

A few boxes of excellent Havanna SEGARS.

J. DYSON.

March 18. d

BRIDGES.

On Tuesday the third of May next, being the second day of Prince William court, at the court house of said county, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, will be let to the lowest bidder,

The building of two Bridges, of stone; one over Cedar Run, near Cornwallis's Ford, and the other over Broad Run, near Atwell's Ford. A plan will be shewn on the day of sale, by the commissioners. Bond with satisfactory security will be required. Two thousand dollars are now ready subject to the orders of the Commissioners.

James Ewell,
Thos. Lee, sen.
Charles Ewell,
Bernard Hooe, jun. } Court Comm'ers.

April 8. dds

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries, and

ENGLISH COAL,

for sale on board the barque Henry, Capt. Trotter, just arrived from Liverpool. Apply to

R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of English Slate for covering houses; Port, Dry Lisbon, & Calcavello Wines in qr. casks; soft shell'd Almonds in bags; Earthen Ware in crates, Stone Ware in crates; London Porter in casks; Pipes in boxes; Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a quantity of Georgia Cotton in bags.

March 31. d

LANDING

From the ship Maria, Captain Jackson,

200 casks R. Island Lime,
45 bls. Sugar,
50 bls. N. England Rum,
20 chests Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

And from the sloop Columbia, Captain Carr, from Charleston,

20 casks fresh Rice,

For Sale by

J. G. LADD.

April 1. d

Turk's Island Salt.

Just received 1600 bushels of Turk's Island SALT, afloat at Irwin's wharf—ALSO, a few boxes of fresh Prunes for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER.

March 28. d

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 5th of this month, a bright Mulatto Man, named STEPHEN; about 28 or 30 years of age: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pleasant countenance, speaks rather slow, but very active and handy at any work; he served an apprenticeship to a weaver, is a good workman at that business, and a remarkable good hand in a brick yard; in short, he is smart at any thing he is set about; he is very fond of spirits of any kind. I cannot describe his dress. He never ran away before, so I expect he has been inticed off by some artful villain; if it be the case, and the man can be apprehended, I will give 50 Dollars on his conviction of the theft.

ROBERT BOGGESS.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said fellow at their peril, as in that case they may expect to be prosecuted.

Fairfax County, March 22. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18. d

Just Received,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

VENISON HAMS,

For sale by

T. SIMMS.

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 21st of April at 10 o'clock in the forenoon will be sold to the best bidder,

That Valuable PROPERTY,

to wit:

One House and Lot of ground on Prince Street, now occupied by Mr. R. Young, the House is well finished; the lot fronts on Prince Street 22 feet and in depth 132 feet.—Another House and lot on the West side of Washington street, between Prince and Duke Street, fronting on Washington 22 feet, and in depth 123 feet. Also three Lots of ground on Cameron street, between Pitt and Washington streets, 24 feet front and 101 feet and 7 inches in depth, to a 12 feet ally. The whole of the above property in fee simple and clear of all incumbrance. Terms &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 9. d

Notice.

The subscribers being appointed agents for delivering Mr. Carey's FAMILY BIBLE in Alexandria, and the country adjacent—this is to inform those who hold subscriptions, that the Bibles are just come to hand, and are now ready for delivery at their book and stationary store in King street.

R. and J. GRAY.

Who have lately received,

A large supply of English and American WRITING PAPER,

of different qualities, & a good assortment of Latin and English school books, for wholesale and retail.

April 9. d

For Sale,

ONE half of the valuable tracts of LAND, in Stafford county, called *Bell Plains* and *Hickory Bottom*, late the property and residence of George Lee Waugh, deceased. Upon the land are an excellent dwelling house, with four rooms on each floor, and passage; a large barn, kitchen, dairy, and smoke house: bounded on one side by Potomac creek, where is an excellent fishery, and abundance of wild fowl in the season. This land will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person desirous of viewing it, will be shewn Bell Plains, by applying to Mr. Cary Seldon who lives convenient, and the Hickory Bottom tract by Mr. John Sweetman, who can also shew all the lines.

If this land is not disposed of by private sale, it will be set up to the highest bidder, at Mr. Estes's tavern in Fredericksburg, on Friday the 6th day of May next, where a plat will be shewn to those who wish to purchase.

Two thirds of the purchase money must be paid down. Twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. For other particulars apply to the subscriber, who is authorised by the Devisees to bargain for the same.

Gawin Corbin Turberville.

King George County, Doegg, } dds
April 5, 1803. }

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 16th of April, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

The Lot with the House

thereon, at the South East corner of Cameron and Alfred streets, formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Richards. Also, several vacant

Building Lots

adjoining thereto, on Alfred street between Cameron and King streets. The house is pleasantly situated and in good order for the accommodation of a family.

Wm. CRAIK.

April 9. dds

Public Vendue.

Will be added to the sales, at Vendue, on Friday next,

1 box white Platillas,
1 trunk cotton Stockings,
Calicoes, Stripes, Nankeens, &c.

Also,

2 elegant Cabinets, with Book Cases,
2 Book Cases,
6 Ladies' Secretaries,
3 Bureaus,
3 Wash Stands,
1 Stand Table, and
3 pair handsome Mahogany Tables.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 13.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Thomas Moore, a *Bankrupt*, that on Wednesday the 30th day of April, 1803, between the hours of three and five o'clock, at the Clerk's Office of Alexandria county, a certificate of discharge will be given to the said bankrupt, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary, by the said creditors or either of them.

By order of the honorable William Kilty, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, this twelfth day of April, 1803.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

April 13. d30thA

GOODS for SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

By private bargain, before the 8th day of next month, the

STOCK of GOODS,

of an extensive and well assorted retail store—the goods imported by the proprietors. Only a small advance on the cost will be required, and liberal credit given upon bond and approved security. Apply to Mr. Brown, Dumfries.

April 12. d8thM

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars,
2 bales Muslins,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 tress's Threads,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Callicoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 bls. Beef and Pork,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 tons Swedish Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
French and Nova Scotia Plaister,
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.

A large quantity of Bran to be sold very cheap, if taken away soon.

☞ They are giving Cash for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,

April 2. d

Now Landing,

At Hepburn and Dundas's Wharf, from on board the ship Wells, from Bremen, an assortment of

German Oznaburgs, German & Swedish Barr Iron,

From ¼ to 2 inches square, and from 1½ to 2 ¼ inches broad and ¼ to ½ inch thick, which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

LEWIS DEBLOIS,

Who has also for sale,

Russia and American made Cordage, Sherry Wine, and East India Sugar, in barrels.

April 4. d10t

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.

From the N. Y. EVENING POST.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

No. 13.

BANK STOCK.

Having long ſince underſtood that the ſubject of the ſale of the Bank Stock was to be brought forward and thoroughly inveſtigated on the floor of Congreſs, we thought it proper to defer this number till we ſhould ſee the diſcuſſion in the honorable body; ſuppoſing that the data which would be there exhibited, might better be relied on than thoſe which we had ourſelves been able to collect. We have not been diſappointed. On the third of March Mr. Bayard brought forward the following reſolution: "*Reſolved*, that enquiry ought to be made relative to the authority of the Commiſſioners of the ſinking Fund to make ſale of the Shares of the Stock of the Bank of the United States, belonging to the United States; and alſo as to the expediency of the ſaid ſale, and the profit or loſs reſulting therefrom to the United States." Introductory to his laying the reſolution on the table, he entered fully into this intereſting and important ſubject; we ſhall purſue the ſame order he has, and in the ſurvey of it which we now propoſe to take, we ſhall not ſcruple to avail ourſelves of the ſpeech of this able and upright ſtateſman even to the expreſſion. The calculations are all his.

Two queſtions preſent themſelves: Firſt, whether the Commiſſioners of the ſinking fund had any legal right to ſell the Bank Shares at all? Secondly, Whether it was fit and expedient to ſell them at the time they did, and on the terms they did?

It is admitted that the commiſſioners of the ſinking Fund were formerly, in the year 1796, empowered if they ſhould find the ſame to be moſt advantageous to, ſell ſuch and ſo many of the ſhares of the ſtock of the Bank of the United States, as they might think proper, to apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the debt of the United States then due or to become due *during the courſe of that year* to the bank of the United States or the bank of N. York; but it is contended that this authority ceaſed with the occaſion.

To enable the reader to underſtand the ſubject fully it is material to refer diſtinctly to the loans, made by the bank of the United States to the government, and from which was derived the balance due to the bank and for the payment of which balance, a power was delegated to the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, by the act of congreſs of the 31ſt May, 1796, to ſell the bank ſtock. There was then due to the bank,

On account of the ſubſcription loan, dolls.		1,400,000
Under a loan authoriſed by an act to raiſe a further ſum for the protection of the frontiers, &c.		
Payable 1795 Nov.	100,000	
Dec.	100,000	
1796, Jan.	100,000	
		300,000
Loan under the act authorizing the loan of 2,000,000 payable 1ſt Jan. 1796.		1,000,000
I include in the ſtatement, a loan from the bank of New York, (becauſe it is an object of the law of 1796,) under the act of March, 1794, and payable the 8th June 1796,		2,000,000
Loan under an act authoriſing the loan of 2,000,000 payable April 1796,		1,000,000
Loan under an act for the reimburſement of a loan, authorized by the 2d ſeſſion of the 3d Congreſs.		
Payable 1796, Dec. 31,	200,000	
1797, 1798,	600,000	
		800,000
Loan under the act Mar. '95.		
Payable '96, Mar.	500,000	
Oct.	500,000	
		1,000,000
Dols.		5,700,000

Of this debt of dollars 5,700,000 dolls. 4,400,000 fell due in the year 1796, including in the laſt mentioned ſum dollars 520,000 which the Secretary of the Treaſury reported it would be neceſſary to raiſe by loan, on the firſt of January 1795.

The act of 1796 extending its proviſions to the inſtalment of foreign debts which fell due in the year 1796, it is neceſſary to include in the ſtatement an inſtalment of the foreign debt which fell due in that year.

Amounting to the ſum of dolls.	963,641
Aggregate due the Bank in the ſame year	4,400,000
Dolls.	5,363,641

This was the debt accruing and compoſed in the manner ſtated, for which proviſion was deſigned to be made by the act of 1796. It had not been ſuppoſed till the beginning of 1796, that the wants or intereſt of the Bank would require an early payment of the debt due to them from the United States. But in the commencement of that year, an intimation was given to the government that the affairs of the Bank rendered it expedient that proviſions ſhould be made for the diſcharge of the debt due to them. On the 16th of March the Committee of Ways and Means were directed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives to aſcertain from the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, whether the loan of the United States could not be continued to more remote periods.

The committee having confered with the Preſident and Directors afterwards received the following anſwer, which is to be found amongſt the printed reports of the year.

"The committee of Ways and Means have, purſuant to the order of the houſe of the 16th ult. made the enquiry therein directed, and have received from the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, the anſwer and information herewith ſubjoined."

"The committee appointed to confer with the Committee of Ways and Means on the ſubject of continuing to a more remote period the loans made to the United States, have reported—the Board took into conſideration the moſt eſſential points that had relation to the preſent ſubject, viz. the great increaſe of the price of all alienable property, which requires a correſponding addition of circulating medium to repreſent it. The neceſſity of placing this inſtitution in a more reſpectable ſituation in point of available funds, which will enable it to promote more generally the intereſt of Commerce and Manufactures, and afford the means of facilitating the financial operations of the government by temporary loans, whenever the fiſcal adminiſtration may require ſuch a reſource, as well as the more immediate advantage of the ſtock holders and cuſtomers of the Bank, as both intimately connected with the active employment of a large ſpecie capital; whereupon; Reſolved, that the United States be requeſted to extinguiſh the loans that are already due to the Bank, as well as to make proviſion for thoſe which may become payable in the courſe of the preſent year."

This requiſition upon the part of the Bank, left no alternative to the government, but to make immediate proviſion to comply with their engagements.

The reſources of the Treaſury were not then as ample as a flouriſhing and increaſed commerce has ſince rendered them. It had moreover been drained, by numerous miſcellaneous claims which aroſe out of the war, and which had remained unſatisfied under the former confederation; by the Indian war, by the weſtern inſurrections, and by an expenſive treaty with Algiers. In the actual ſtate of things, the government had no means to raiſe the money required, and preſerve the faith of the United States, by making a loan, or diſpoſing of the property which belonged to them. Under the preſſure of this neceſſity, the act of May, 1796, was paſſed. The power of the commiſſioners to ſell the bank ſtock is derived from this act, and the true queſtion upon the point we are conſidering is, *whether the authority delegated was ſimple, abſolute, and permanent, or occaſional, and dependent on circumſtances.*

This queſtion is to be determined by the deſign intended to be accompliſhed by the legiſlature who paſſed the law. That intention is believed to be veiled in no obſcurity. It never was the deſign of Congreſs to make the Bank ſtock a *principal and direct fund for the payment of the debts ſtated*, but only an auxiliary and contingent reſource, upon failure of the ordinary funds, to ſatisfy the engagements of the government.

The fifth ſection of the act of 1796, empowers the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund to *borrow* on the credit of the United States any ſum not exceeding five millions of dollars, to be applied to the payment of the capital or principal of any parts of the debt of the United States then due or to become due *during the courſe of that year* to the Bank of the United States, or to the Bank of New York, or for any inſtalment of foreign debt; & certificates for ſix per cent ſtock irredeemable till 1819 were to be iſſued for any borrowed. The third ſection of the act provided that it ſhould be deemed a good execution of the power to borrow, for the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund to cauſe to to conſtituted, certificates of ſtock of the deſcription before mentioned, and to cauſe the ſame to be ſold in the United States or elſewhere, provided that no more than one moiety of the ſtock ſhould be ſold under par. We then find a clauſe in the following words, from which the commiſſioners infer their power to ſell the Bank Stock:—"And it ſhall be lawful for the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund if they ſhall find the ſame to be moſt advantageous, to ſell ſuch and ſo many of the ſhares of the Stock of the Bank of the United States as they may think proper; and that they apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the ſaid debts, inſtead of ſelling certificates of ſtock in manner preſcribed in this act."

The act of Congreſs provided three ways of raiſing the money required.

1ſt. By an ordinary loan; 2d. by the ſale of ſix per cent ſtock below par; 3d. by the ſale of the Bank Stock.

The money at that time was not to be borrowed. The bank had been the common lender, but it was the bank which was now to be paid. The commiſſioners then had recourſe to the conſtitution of ſix per cent ſtock, and ſent, for experiment, 80,000 dollars to New York to be ſold. The ſtock was ſold, but at diſcount of 20 per cent. The loſs was too enormous to ſuffer this courſe to be further purſued.

The only fund which remained, and to which the commiſſioners were driven by neceſſity, was the bank ſtock. They accordingly ſold 2780 ſhares, which produced the ſum of 1,384,260 dolls. which was applied purſuant to the directions of the act of Congreſs.

The deſign in diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral loans which formed the aggregate of the debt intended to be provided for by the act of 1796, is in order to refer thoſe diſpoſed to make the enquiry, to the direct and ſpecial proviſion of a fund in each law, authoriſing a loan, eventually to anſwer the debt to be contracted. This fund was the ſurplus of duties on imports and tonnage. The ſurplus of the ordinary revenue was made by law the immediate, and in itſelf was the natural fund to meet the debts in queſtion. *While ſuch ſurpluſſes exiſted*, therefore, it was clearly not the intention of the act of 1796 to ſuffer ſix per cent ſtock to be conſtituted and ſold under par, or to allow any of the *active and productive funds* of the U. States to be diſpoſed of. The power to ſell the ſix per cents and the *bank ſtock*, was evidently predicated upon the *failure of the original funds provided*, in conſequence of the ordinary revenue being abſorbed by prior incumbrances.

Can it now be affirmed, that it was the intention of the law to ſuffer ſix per cents to be ſold under par, or the bank ſtock to be diſpoſed of, when there was idle money lying in the treaſury, wanted for no exigency, and bound by no appropriation? And what are the circumſtances under which the ſtock has been ſold?

It appears from the Meſſage of the Preſident, and the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, that there was a *ſurplus of money* beyond expenditures in the treaſury during the laſt year, of 4,500,000 dolls. At the commencement of the laſt year, the debt due to the bank was dolls. 2,740,000. It does not appear that the bank had even requeſted the payment of this balance. On the contrary, we are authoriſed now to ſtate to the public, that the bank not only did not requeſt it, but received it when offered, with much reluctance. But if it was the intereſt of the Government to diſcharge it, why was it not paid out of the inactive, unproductive money in the treaſury, without deſtroying a fruitful and profitable fund?

It may be boldly advanced, that this act of the Commiſſioners in ſelling the bank ſtock, while there was an *unappropriated ſurplus* in the treaſury more than competent to anſwer the purpoſes for which the ſtock was ſold, was not ſimply an abuſe, but a moſt unwarrantable *aſſumption of power.*

It cannot be doubted that if this unappropriated ſurplus had exiſted at the date of the act of 1796, that the power to ſell the ſtock created by that law would not have been delegated. The creation of the power was a meaſure of neceſſity, and its exiſtence depended upon the continuance of the ſame neceſſity. The bank ſtock was not a direct and immediate fund; it was ſimply auxiliary, & therefore contingent. The laws under which the debts were contracted, and the funds provided for their payment, conſidered collectively, plainly ſpeak this language to the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund: "*In the event* that the ſurplus of ordinary revenue does not enable you to pay the inſtalment of foreign debt and the debts due to the bank, *then* you ſhall have power to ſell the bank ſtock." A power depending on a certain event did *not* exiſt which was the ground of the power given to the commiſſioners, and their act therefore in the ſale of the ſtock was not warranted by law.

To diſcharge the debt due to the bank was the oſtenſible motive advanced by the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund, but not the real object in the ſale of the ſtock. After a ſum equal to the amount of the proceeds of the ſale of the ſtock, was applied to the payment of the debt due to the bank, there ſtill remained due to them the ſum of 1,452,400 dols. And although the United States had an *unproductive* capital in their treaſury of dolls. 4,500,000, and the balance due from them to the bank was bearing intereſt, yet the money was ſuffered to lie uſeleſs in the vaults, while an active fund, yielding more than 8 per cent, is taken to extinguiſh the debt not however aſked for by the creditor.

The truth is, the real object in ſelling the ſtock was to facilitate the remittance to Holland of an inſtalment of Dutch debt. It is, however, of little moment what was the pretence, if the power to ſell was wanting. But it is connected with the ſubject to remark that this ſuppoſed power had been dormant for ſix years. During this long period, the Bank had not required, nor the commiſſioners conſidered themſelves either bound or at liberty to execute it. The law was deſigned for an *occaſional* emergency. It gave an authority to ſell the whole ſtock, or ſuch part of it as the demands on the government *at that time* required.

The commiſſioners ſold a part and as much as was neceſſary to accompliſh the deſign of the law. This was *a complete execution of the authority*, and the act ſince that time has been conſidered to be *functus officio.*

A fact here deſerves to be mentioned, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the community the kind of ſquare on which certain men act. On the 9th of April, 1802, a bill was brought into the houſe of repreſentatives entitled "A Bill making proviſion for the redemption of the whole public debt;" in this bill there was a proviſo ſlily introduced, "that the power therein given ſhould not be conſtrued to repeal or diminiſh the power given the Commiſſioners of the ſinking Fund, by an act entitled 'An act making proviſion for the payment of certain debts of the United States,' to borrow certain ſums, and to ſell the ſhares of the Bank of the United States in the manner and on the terms for the purpoſe authorized by the ſaid act!" This clauſe paſſed unnoticed till the laſt reading of the bill, when Mr. Griſwold roſe and obſeved to the houſe that he was apprehenſive that this proviſo, if it had any meaning, was intended as an inſidious method of reviving the act of 1796, which he conſidered as having expired with the occaſion; but if not, yet, as it had no connection with the bill itſelf he ſhould move that it be ſtruck out. This was objected to becauſe it came from a federal quarter of the houſe.

Mr. Randolph, Mr. Nicholſon, and ſeveral other democratic ſpeakers, conceded at that time, that the act alluded to had expired with the occaſion; but they ſaid this clauſe would not revive it, if it would they ſhould be the firſt to ſtrike it out, yet as there was no neceſſity for it, they would not vote for it; however, to ſhew that it was not their intention to revive that law, (for it ſeems Monſieur Gallatin at this time was "the ſole depoſitor of his own ſecret") they would agree to annex the following proviſo, viz: "And provided further, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to revive any act or part of an act authoriſing the loan of me-

ney, and which hath heretofore expired;" which was annexed accordingly and passed. Here we say, that it may be fairly contended that this proviso itself, apart from any concessions in the house, expressly contemplates the expiration of the act alluded to; (for otherwise it is downright nonsense,) and shews that it was at that time the sense of the majority not to revive it, nor that the commissioners should meddle with the Bank Stock. Yet, no sooner is the thing done, & they find Mr. Gallatin's convenience or his schemes promoted by it, than they forget all they did and said formerly, and rise in their places and endeavour to prove that it was all strictly legal and strictly correct and advisable. But is consistency any longer expected from a leading Democrat?

Sir; he can turn, and yet go on,
And turn again!

Upon this point one other observation only will be indulged.

"The sale was permitted to be made only *in case* the commissioners found it most advantageous to the United states. Now, can it be said that it was most advantageous to the United States, or advantageous to them in a degree, to sell stock producing a profit of eight per cent, on the nominal capital in order to pay a debt which might have been discharged by money in the Treasury not wanted, and which produced no profit at all? In every view in which the subject presents itself to the mind, it may, without hazard of contradiction, be said, that *the act of the commissioners in selling the Bank Stock was unauthorised by law.*"

(To be Continued.)

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY.

THE Election in the other Counties composing the Congressional district being already past, nothing which could be done now will have any effect there; but this important duty you have yet to exercise. I would, therefore, beg leave to address you on the subject, merely by way of obviating the mischief which, it is to be feared may be made by the uncandid manner in which the Democrats have proceeded.

The county has become inundated with hand bills, which teem with the most scurrilous abuse and falshood. In one of the most notable of these, there is what is called, "A comparative statement of the expences of the Adams and Jefferson Administrations." This famous statement I will venture to say is one of the most shameful and barefaced attempts to mislead and deceive the people, that ever was practised.

During the greater part of the time Mr. Adams presided, all Europe was in a state of the most dreadful convulsion; we, as a Commercial Nation, could not be entirely exempted from feeling its effects. In order to give protection to our lawful trade and put ourselves in a state of defence, a navy was erected and our army raised. Expences were hereby incurred and taxes became indispensable. Before Mr. Adams's term of office expired a new order of things took place in Europe—peace was restored, in consequence of which the army was disbanded and the navy reduced to a peace establishment. This was all done before Mr. Jefferson came into office. When he came into office, and ever since, a profound peace has reigned throughout the world. The treasury he found overflowing with money to such a degree that Mr. Gallatin, in his first report to Congress, says, that it is not safe to keep so much on hand.

These things the Democrats know to be facts, and yet they have the audacity to go bellowing about the economy and savings of Jefferson. One item of saving which they state is the repeal of internal taxes; but it ought to be remembered that repealing of taxes saves no money to the nation. Every man of common sense knows that the more money government receive, the more they can disburse.—Depend upon it, the Democrats with all their financial and magical qualifications cannot extinguish the public debt as soon without, as with the money arising from the internal taxes. Every man knows that a large sum will pay more than a small sum.

It might be asked where do this saving administration get the money from with which they do such mighty things? Taxes are done away and yet money enough! The answer is easy, they got the treasury full at first setting out, and they are keeping it supplied with property of the former administration. They have sold our bank stock; they have sold our vessels of war; some say they have sold the big ones, and are going to build little ones, which will be easier to take into the dry docks.

In the famous Mamouth handbill, (it is not quite as large, in superficial extent, as my five acre clover lot) above alluded to, the fellow who wrote it, assassin like, has in the dark, for he conceals his name, made a violent stab at the character of our federal candidate, Mr. Lewis. Among other things alledged against him, he represents him as a man of desperate fortune, embarrassed in his circumstances, and, therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that war would be desirable to him. Mr. M'Ilhaney, who is Mr. Lewis's friend, and engaged in promoting his election, is a rich man, and, therefore, he would wish for war!!! This is a specimen of democratic logic.

The same lying scribbler has asserted, that Col. Clapham had declared that he should not vote for Mr. Lewis, and expressed his surprise that any body would prefer him to Mr. Brent. To prove this a lie, I need only here insert Col. Clapham's certificate, which was posted over the court house door, at Leesburg, on the day of the election.

"*To whom it may concern.*

"Whereas I am informed, that some 'opposed to Mr. Joseph Lewis's election 'to Congress, have, without my leave 'or consent, informed many freeholders 'that I was opposed to said Lewis's "election, &c. &c. I, therefore, least that 'report should influence any of my 'friends, hereby certify, that said re "port is not true; and if, by any means, "my health will suffer me to be at the "election, I will convince all to the contrary: If not, I hereby declare, that "I greatly prefer said Lewis to his op-'ponent, Mr. Brent Given under my "hand this 9th day of April, 1804.

(Signed)

"JOSIAS CLAPHAM."

Col. Clapham, although very feeble, did come to the election and voted for Mr. Lewis.

Mr. John West, a man whom I esteem for his integrity and good morals, has sent out a handbill, *nice little thing*, in which he complains bitterly that the *good cause* of republicanism has been exposed—by him. He gave a note to Mr. Lewis, certifying that a democratic member in the House of Delegates, at Richmond last session, declared that he would rather give 2,700 dolls. that is, of the public money, to a printer of their own party, than 500 dolls. to any man of different politics! Mr. Lewis, instead of locking up so precious a document, has exposed it to public view. Mr. West concluded his lamentable story, by telling us that it is the interest of republicans, and them only, to save the public money! What he means by this I know not. For aught I can see, he might as well have told us about the stage upsetting with him last fall, as he went to Richmond, and that he had like to have had his neck broke by it. The *good cause* would have been promoted as much by a relation of such a fatal disaster; as this pitiable story about giving a certificate to Mr. Lewis.

I would just beg leave to remark, that although there is now no danger but Mr. Lewis will be elected; yet that the friends of Washington and Adams, and of course Mr. Lewis's friends, ought not on that account to feel careless about it. Let us give a proof to all the union, that there is a respectable majority in the district bordering on the seat of government, that are attached to good government.

I chuse to sign my name, because I think the public ought to know who it is that takes upon them to condemn men and measures. Writers on such subjects may be considered as witnesses, and their testimony weighed according to their characters. This I am willing should be done in the present case, let the issue be what it may.

JAMES DOUGLASS.

Falls of Difficult, April 12th, 1803.

I SAY, Master Printer, is it true, that five hundred and seventeen Loudon seamen, have lent Jo Lewis a hand, to go another voyage. I think its a mistake, or Federal Misrepresentation, I don't believe their was more than five hundred and sixteen. Mayhap that may do, if the Fairfax and Columbus sailors, will take "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

I likes this lift of the Loudon lads.—They sent Jo last voyage, and liked his services so well, that they want him to go another; they are hearty fellows, generally, not much of philosophers, and are seldom seen with French cockades. I beleeves as how they are at least as independent as any sailors in the Ancient Dominion. You always see 'em with whole jackitts and clean trowsis (mostly made by their Molls) and a bit of tobacco in their pocketts, for themselves and a friend. They don't go much to taverns to buy grog, or even whiskey (which is now so cheap you know) but when they do go to take a drop with a messmate, they always pay for it, and not suffer it to be chalked down.

What talk's this of some Jack-a-Dandy's disputing the right of Columbus sailors going to lections. Our duty to ourselves, our Molls and children, ought to make us turn out and let them try it. If I recollect right my ould dad told me, when I was'nt bigger than a ball of spun-yarn, that taxation without representation brought about the boxing match between America and ould England.

I can't read very well myself, but our mate reads a bit to me know and then; and if he don't read rong, the right of Columbus sailors to go to lections is unquestionable.

I hope the Federal Sailors won't be hanging back, skulking or makeing excuses a Monday. What bissiness can be more interesting to an American sailor, than attention to his *rights*, and I hope he will never want spirit to take a thump or two with those that oppose 'em.

If you hav'nt clean duds ready never mind. I'd as lief lend a friend a hand in a pair of tarr'd trossis as silk pantaloons. If your shirt's dirty, my hearty, turn it—economye's the fashun.

Except the homage of my high respect, 'till death,

JACK HATCHWAY.

Extract of a letter received at Charleston, per the Isabella, dated London, March 1st, 1803.

"The Port Mary, bound for Hull, and arrived at Cowes, has on board two gentleman, and a negro boy and girl, which she picked up soon after leaving Charleston, in a boat in which they were bound from Charleston to the southward, and driven out to sea. As their friends must no doubt have given them up for lost, it would be well to make their safety known to them. The names of the gentlemen I indistinctly heard; but I am pretty sure one was Robert Scott."

Many persons who never read one word of Mr. Adams' "Defence of the American Constitutions," are loud in their reproaches of him as attached to a nobility, and as wishing to introduce stars and garters in America. Let the following quotations from the fifth letter in the third volume of that work put every lying jacobin to silence.

"All that we can say in America is, that legal distinctions, titles, powers, and privileges, are not hereditary; but that the disposition to artificial distinctions, to titles, and ribbons, and to the hereditary descent of them, is ardent in America, we may see by the institution of the Cincinnati. There is not a more remarkable phænomenon in universal history, nor in universal human nature, than this order. The officers of an army, who had voluntarily engaged in a service under the authority of the people, whose creation and perservation was upon the principle that the body of the people were the only fountain of power and of honour; officers too as enlightened and as virtuous as ever served in any army; the moment they had answered the end of their creation, instituted titles and ribbons and hereditary descents, by their own authority only, without the consent or knowledge of the people, or their representative or legislatures.

"It is greatly to be wished that the officers would voluntarily discontinue the societies, and lay aside their eagles, which will do them, as well as the community, much more hurt than good: they have already excluded many excellent men from places in civil life, to which their merit in other respects entitled them; they have excited disputes which are very pernicious: they are founded on no principles of morals, true policy or our own constitution."

(Anti Dems.)

The following curious account of a Dutch execution is given in a letter from a gentleman at Rotterdam:

"*I was one of the many that attended yesterday, before the Stadhouse, three hours in the cold, to see a Murderer decapitated. But, to be sure, such an obstinate man never was seen! He would not sit a moment still. The under-officers and dienaars persuaded him to be quiet. But, no! his head went from one shoulder to the other, for all the world like a Chinese Joss: two Dominis (vulgar parsons) then attempted to preach him into patience, persuading him, or at least attempting to persuade him, that the operation, being momentary, was attended with very little pain—but the obstinate fellow would not even believe the Dominis: he was placed near the hillock of sand, but would not kneel down: the sub-officers attempted to place him and to bend his knees; but as soon as one was bent, the other was straight, and vice versa. He was then, with difficulty, blindfolded, and bound down in a chair; but he shook himself and the chair about, worse than a man labouring under a violent fit of the tertian ague.*

"*In short, the culprit was determined not to lose his head, as prescribed by law. One of the Magistrates stepped out of the window of the Stadhouse on the scaffold. But alas! "montes parturiant," it was labour in vain. The fellow would hear nothing he had to say—on the melancholy subject. By this time the mob was immence. The little circle of thief takers, executioner, &c. around the man, looked very foolish at each other. To shorten this extraordinary story, which I humbly think merits to be handed down to posterity, the obstinate dog gained the point, and went out of this transitory world with his head on; instead of being beheaded like a Gentleman, they hung him, as he deserved, like a dog.*

"*A query naturally arises: Had they a right to hang him; contrary to the sentence of death passed upon him?*"

Poor Human Nature is likely soon to be in a state of perplexing dilemma, suspended like the tomb of Mahomet, between Heaven and Earth. If the Galvanic, Oxygen, and Vaccine systems go on, it will be impossible to *die*; if provisions keep up their prics, it will be no less impossible to *live!*

London paper.

LOTTERY, No. I.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, (New York.)

46th day's drawing.

2237 100 dolls.
27946, 27782, 200 dolls.
6732, 8065, 27414, 50 dolls.
1485, 1475, 3737, 4605, 9135, 23724, 24111, 31824, 32936, 20 dolls.
150 of 10 dollars. Gain this day, 370 dolls.
Total loss, 7630.

48d day's drawing.

16378, 500 dolls.
11114 200 dollars.
9938, 14517, 21575, 26314, 30403, 50 dolls.
1310, 7449, 9480, 17183, 19896, 22746, 24879, 28363 20 dolls.
161 of 10 dolls.

A few bushels of
CLOVER SEED,
just received and for sale by
PHINEAS JANNEY.
4th Mo. 14.

Oxen Wanted.

CASH will be given for three pair of good Working Oxen, that have been well trained. Apply to Colonel G. Gilpin, Geo. Coryell, or
Wm. HARTSHORNE.
April 8. 3tiaw

To Rent,
For one or more Years,
A STORE HOUSE situated at Fairfax Court House, which, from the great resort of people, is thought to be a very good stand for a Retail Store. For terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living at the place, or the subscriber.
RICHD. RATCLIFF.
Feb. 2. 6tw

Public Vendue.

Will be sold at public auction on Saturday, 16th inst at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

The SCHOONER

MARY,

as she now lies at Hunter's ship yard, together with all her materials, which may been seen on application to the subscriber.

The terms of sale will be approved paper at six months.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 7.

For Sale,

Forty barrels new Beef,
Five bls. Pork,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in bls.
Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at the Mill,

Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

4th Mo. 5. d

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND COLONIES,

WITH THE

OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;

Including the most recent discoveries and political alterations, digested on a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.

THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION

BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S. And plumian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy, in the University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,

Drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as soon as finished, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hundred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the sum at which subscribers will receive their books is considerably under that which will be charged to non subscribers.

Subscribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King-Street, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28. d

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late Mrs. Martha Washington, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly proved; and those persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS PETER,
Acting Executor.

March 3. 2aw

T. SIMMS—*has for Sale,*

SALT,

For the fisheries; some excellent Bacon, and first quality Segars.

March 22. d

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[*Price 25 Cents*]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.

Feb. 5. d

Hugh Smith

HAS REMOVED his Store to the new Brick Warehouse, on King street, nearly opposite to Mr. Cuthbert Powell's.

April 11. eo3t

ABEL WILLIS

Has just received,

Fresh Lemons by the box,
Apples by the bl.
Fresh Limes,
Sweet Cider by the bl.

And a general Assortment of Groceries.

March 22. d

Just received and for Sale by the subscriber, a quantity of

Nova-Scotia Grindstones,

of best grist and quality.

Also,

A few boxes N. Scotia smoked HERRINGS.

Wm. HODGSON.

April 2. d

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against FRANCIS H. ROZER, Esq. deceased, of Notley Hall, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON

Alexandria.

Feb. 18. eo

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hhds. first quality, Muscovado Sugar,
25 Bbls. do. do.
25 Bags green Coffee,
1200 Bushels coarse Salt,
500 Spanish Hides,
1000 Hanks Seine Twine,

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. Cash given for Indian Corn.

Jan. 31. eo.

Dividend.

The Commissioners named & authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against *James Gillies*, of the town of Alexandria, intend to meet on Monday the 18th day of April next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the House of Peter Heiskell in said Town, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said Commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend,

JOHN M'IVER,
Assignee.

March 3. eo

☞ From the unavoidable absence of two of the Commissioners who cannot be present before Wednesday, the 20th day of April—The meeting is postponed to that day.

April 12. eo

Valuable Property and Cash,

TO BE DISPOSED OF

FOR WET & DRY GOODS.

The moieties of two large tracts of LAND lying on Sandy river, in the county of Kenhawa, state of Virginia, the title papers of which are ready and immediate conveyance may be made. To this property are attached *Two Thousand Dollars* in Cash, to be disposed of in the same manner. These lands are represented to be valuable, and will be parted with at nearly the cost of warrants and original charges. Necessity compels this property to be offered for sale, that a dividend may take place with those interested, some of whom much want their proportion of the money therein vested.

To view the plats, title papers, &c. call on Mr. Groverman,

Feb. 24. 2aw3m

ADVERTISEMENT.

On THURSDAY the twenty first day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale on the premises, in the Town of Alexandria, the following parcels of

LAND,

late the property of John Fitzgerald, deceased, sold pursuant to the directions of his will for the payment of his debts, to wit:

One parcel of Land lying up on the east side of union street & to the northward of Wilkes street, fronting seventy eight feet upon Union street and extending about two hundred feet into the river, having an alley of twenty feet running the whole depth; upon it is erected a frame warehouse; the ground is subject to an annual rent of 9l. 17s. 6d. It will be sold altogether or divided to accommodate purchasers. One half of a brewery, with all the implements and utensils necessary for carrying on the business upon a large scale, and a parcel of ground appertaining to it, fronting about forty feet upon Water street. The whole of the brewery and ground is now under a demise, at a rent of six hundred dollars per annum. A piece of ground immediately joining on the brewery, and fronting about forty feet on Water street, and extending one hundred and fifty feet on a twenty feet alley. A piece of ground fronting on Wolfe and St. Asaph's streets. This will be laid off into convenient lots. A piece of ground lying upon the south side of King street, extending 82 feet to a twelve feet alley; in the front is erected a two story brick dwelling house, and upon the alley a two story frame warehouse. A piece of ground lying upon Union and Wolfe streets, extending with Wolfe sixty two feet and an half, with Union about 120 feet. Upon this there are erected a large distillery, warehouse and counting room. The improvements were calculated for carrying on that business upon an extensive scale; there are three stills in it. Not having been occupied for some time past, the property is something out of repair. The ground is subject to an annual rent of 131l. 18s. 0d. There will be sold at the same time, a small tract of land contiguous to the town, containing 37 acres. This is subdivided, and will be sold in small parcels containing from 4 to 6 acres. The sale will be continued till the whole is sold.

The terms of sale are one fourth of the purchase money in hand when deeds will be executed to the purchasers; one other fourth in six months after the sale; one other fourth in twelve months, and the remaining fourth in eighteen months, for securing these payments deed of trust will be required upon the property conveyed from each purchaser for his part.

THOS. A. DIGGES,
JAMES KEITH,
Acting Executors of John Fitzgerald.

March 7. eods.

ADAM LYNN

Has just received,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns,

CONSISTING OF

Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pear Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold and silver Epaulets; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.

He has also for Sale,

Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.

Nov. 24. d3teotf.

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7. eo

To Rent,

For one or more Years,

A STORE HOUSE situated at Fairfax Court House, which, from the great resort of people, is thought to be a very good stand for a Retail Store. For terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living at the place, or the subscriber.

RICHD. RATCLIFF.

Feb. 2. 2aw

Cash given for rags.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, on Thursday the 28th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

Sundry Building Lots,

SITUATED on the corner of Washington and Cameron streets, with sundry Buildings thereon; at which time the pavement will be completed round the said lots.

Also,

That whole square, with five framed HOUSES thereon, either in lots from 36 to 25 feet front by 100 and 110 feet deep; a fifteen feet alley to each lot, or the whole square, as may best suit the purchasers.

It is pleasantly situated on Oronocco Alfred, Patrick, and Pendleton streets, laying between John Dundass and John Potts, Esquires, houses. A part of the purchase can be taken in goods, the terms of payment will be more particularly made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN BOGUE.

April 6. eo. ds.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the City of Washington, on Monday evening last, the 21st inst. a handsome, well made, *dark sorrel Mare*, with a saddle and bridle: The mare is about 14½ hands high, about 6 years old, has a small white spot behind the right ear under the bridle, some white upon one of her hind legs. A man (with evident signs of guilt) crossed George Town Ferry and rode off post haste, and was traced near Colchester the same evening.

The above reward will be given on delivery of the mare and thief, or *Fifteen Dollars* for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,
near the Navy Yard.

City of Washington,
March 25. eo

Vaccine Inoculation.

For a more general diffusion of this benefit to society—as a means to extinguish that dreadful disease, the *Small Pox.*

The subscriber proposes to those who wish to extend so important a consideration, that an institution be formed in some respects on the plan of Dr. James Smith of Baltimore—by a subscription of one dollar to intitle to send four, and so in proportion to any number of persons, whose circumstances deny them the benefit otherwise with convenience.

Those disposed to favor the plan will please apply at Mr. Samuel Bishop's Book Store, Royal Street, where a subscription paper is left, or to the subscriber in Prince Street.

CH: DOUGLASS,

☞ *Who has FRESH MATTER of the eighth day.*

March 29. eo

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

Has for Sale on low terms, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,

1700 bushels Cadiz SALT,

First quality Russia Cordage, assorted,
Old Sable Iron,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Pepper and Cassia,
Boxes fresh Raisins.
Sherry, Malaga, and Catalonia } WINES.
Barcelona Brandy,
Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas,
Bales India Cottons, Checks and Callicoes,
China and Longee romal Handkerchiefs,
A few pieces Scotch Osnaburgs,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Red Seal Leather,
A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17. eo

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Monday the second day of next month,

That HOUSE and LOT on Prince Street in which Mr. Thomas Williams now lives.

Also, that large and valuable LOT situated on the corner of Prince and Washington streets, on which is a two story frame HOUSE occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. There is a ground rent of *Thirty Dollars* per annum on the last mentioned property. The terms of payment will be one fourth ready money, and the other three fourths in six, twelve and eighteen months.

April 4. eods

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

AND C

VOL. III.]

Sales by Auctio

On SATURDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at Store, the corner of King streets.

Rum in hhds. and b
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in b
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GO

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish L, Calicoe, Thread, Chintze, Bedtick, Oznabu, Sewing, Muslin, Hand, India C, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Au

April 13.

Public Vendue

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at Store,

Rum in hogsheads and
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } ,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and ja
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY G

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenbu
Muslins and Muslin Hand
India Muslins and Table
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,

And sundry other Ar

P. G. MARSTE

April 15

Notice.

All persons having c gainst the estate of *William T* Round-Hill, deceased, are re bring them forward for adjus payment; and all those indebt estate, are respectfully called upo immediate payment to the Exe being their anxious wish to cl accounts, and settle with the l soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, }
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1.

Just Received and for Sa

Sweet Oranges, Lemons and Cocoa Nuts. *Als*

A few boxes of excellent na SEGARS.

March 18. J. D